

Capsule Summary
BA-2900
Seymour Ruff House
9000 Church Lane
Randallstown, Baltimore County
ca. 1899
Private

The Seymour Ruff House, constructed circa 1899 at 9000 Church Lane, is significant to the late 19th century history of Randallstown, a small crossroads community established in the first half of the 18th century along Liberty Road. In the mid-1800s, the roughly three-and-a-half acres of land at the northwest corner of Church Lane and McDonogh Road was part of a larger farm improved with other buildings. In 1898, J. Henry Klohr subdivided the farm and sold the three-and-a-half acres to his son-in-law, Seymour Ruff, for \$500. At this time, Seymour and Wilhelmina Ruff built the Queen Anne house. The land surrounding the Seymour Ruff House reflects the late-19th and early 20th century development of the small town.

The two-and-a-half story Queen Anne dwelling of masonry and wood frame construction. The foundation and first story are constructed of random rock-faced ashlar stone masonry. The second story is wood frame clad in square-butt and fishscale wood shingles. The imposing cross-gabled roof is clipped by jerkinheads on the south (façade) and north elevations. A cylindrical tower capped by a conical roof rises the full two-and-a-half stories at the southeast corner of the building. A wrap-around porch with random ashlar foundation and solid stone balustrade begins at the southwest corner and continues along the east elevation as an enclosed porch. An exterior gable end chimney of brick construction rises just north of the roof ridge on the west elevation. A second brick exterior chimney is located at the eastern end of the north elevation. A one-bay ell projects from north elevation. The cross-gabled and conical roofs are clad in slate shingles, while the hipped porch roof and the shed-roofed extension from the north elevation are clad in asphalt shingles. There are seven outbuildings, all dating to the 1920s, located north of the house. All but one of the historic outbuildings are of wood frame construction over masonry foundations. The remaining outbuilding is of concrete block masonry construction. In addition, there is one circa 1980 outbuilding of metal cladding over wood frame construction.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2900

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Seymour Ruff House

other

2. Location

street and number 9000 Church Lane

not for publication

city, town Randallstown

vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Edward F. Stanfield, Jr. and Richard R. Stanfield

street and number 9700 Old Court Road

telephone

city, town Baltimore

state MD

zip code 21244-1000

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse

tax map and parcel m. 77 P. 665

city, town Towson

liber 14093 folio 626

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory <u>0</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Seymour Ruff House is a circa 1899 two-and-a-half story Queen Anne dwelling of masonry and wood frame construction. Situated on the northwest corner of Church Lane and McDonogh Road, the three-and-a-half acres include eight outbuildings in addition to the main dwelling. The foundation and first story are constructed of random rock-faced ashlar stone masonry. The second story is wood frame clad in square-butt and fishscale wood shingles. The imposing cross-gabled roof is clipped by jerkinheads on the south (façade) and north elevations. A cylindrical tower capped by a conical roof rises the full two-and-a-half stories at the southeast corner of the building. A wrap-around porch with random ashlar foundation and solid stone balustrade begins at the southwest corner and continues along the east elevation as an enclosed porch. An exterior gable end chimney of brick construction rises just north of the roof ridge on the west elevation. A second brick exterior chimney is located at the eastern end of the north elevation. A one-bay ell projects from north elevation. The cross-gabled and conical roofs are clad in slate shingles, while the hipped porch roof and the shed-roofed extension from the north elevation are clad in asphalt shingles.

There are seven outbuildings, all dating to the 1920s, located north of the house. All but one of the historic outbuildings are of wood frame construction over masonry foundations. The remaining outbuilding is of concrete block masonry construction. In addition, there is one circa 1980 outbuilding of metal cladding over wood frame construction.

Exterior Description

The façade faces south and measures four bays wide. The tower at the southeast corner of the house forms the east bay. The wrap-around porch has a half-hipped roof of asphalt shingles, supported by seven Tuscan columns. The porch is finished with an unadorned frieze, molded cornice, and solid ashlar balustrade. The first and second stories of the main block are symmetrically fenestrated, although the first story openings are elongated. The entry, which is set lightly off-center, comprises a single-leaf sash and paneled door with a wood surround. The entry has a rock-faced stone lintel, sidelights, and transom. All windows on this elevation are 2/2 with wood surrounds and louvered shutters. Those on the first story feature rock-faced stone lintels and sills, while the second story windows have wood sills and no visible lintels. The square-butt wood shingles of the second story are blended with a band of fishscale pattern shingles. The ornate shingles, consisting of three rows, are at the base of the cross gable and at the top of the tower. Those on the tower are surmounted by a double row of diamond pattern shingles just below the soffit. At the top of the gable there is a diamond motif created by the use of nine diamond-pattern shingles. Located below the motif is a four-light fixed sash and three-light fan with wood surround and sill.

The east elevation is three bays deep with a protruding first story. The porch wraps around to the east elevation, where it is enclosed by eight ten-light casement windows with wood surrounds. These openings are set below an unadorned frieze and cornice. Three 2/2 windows with wood surrounds and sills pierce the second story. The tower at the southeast corner contains the south window. The remaining two lights are on the side-gabled portion of the house. Two additional 2/2 windows with wood surrounds and sills pierce the half story in the gable peak. At the ridge, the gable peak is boxed with a sunburst motif spreading out in a triangular shape. A

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triple row of fishscale pattern shingles reaches across this elevation at the eave line between the second story and the half story above it. In addition, there are diamond pattern shingles just above the two half-story windows.

The north elevation is three bays wide and comprises the main block of the house and the one-bay ell. The entire first story, including that of the ell, is random ashlar stone masonry. The fenestration of the enclosed porch continues on the north elevation in the form of four ten-light casement windows with wood surrounds and sills. The first chimney rises at the eastern end of this elevation. Just east of center in the central bay is a rock-faced stone lintel that indicates the position of an original window. The area below this lintel has been filled in.

The west bay of the north elevation is formed by the ell. Two 6-light casements with wood surrounds and a stone lintel pierce the ell. One 2/2 window with wood surround and rock-faced stone lintel and sill pierces the east side of the ell. There are three windows at the second story level of this elevation. The first, a 2/2 window with wood surround and sill, pierces the wood shingled wall to the immediate west of the chimney. The central bay is marked by one four-light casement with wood surround and sill. To the west of this window, only half of the west bay forms the ell. The west half of this bay is pierced by one single-leaf sash and paneled door that opens onto the roof of the first story of the ell, which has a roofline balustrade of iron. The half story in the cross gable contains one three-light fan over a fixed four-light window, both of which have wood surrounds and sills.

The west elevation is four bays deep and is formed by the three-bay side-gabled main block and the one-bay first story of the ell. One window and door pierce the west elevation of the ell. The window is a six-light casement with wood surround and stone sill. The door, just south of the window, is a sash and paneled wood door with a stone lintel. It is elevated approximately three feet from the ground and is reached by five poured concrete steps. To the south is one 2/2 window with wood surround, stone lintel, and wood sill. The second chimney rises between this bay and the central bay of the house. The central bay of the first story is a projecting boxed bay with a shed roof. Two 2/2 windows with shared wood surround, stone lintel, and sill pierce the bay. The south bay contains one four-light casement with wood surround and stone lintel and sill. Two regularly spaced 2/2 windows with wood surrounds and sills pierce the second story. Like those of the east elevation, two 2/2 windows with wood surrounds and sills pierce the half story in the gable peak of the west elevation.

Interior Description

The Interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

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Outbuildings

There are seven buildings to the north and one to the west of the Seymour Ruff House. These include a tenant house, hay barn, tool shed, wash house, dairy barn, tractor shed, shed, and machine shed. All but one shed are historic resources that date to the 1920s. An oblong driveway extends into the north end of the property from McDonogh Road, creating an east-west axis along which these outbuildings are situated.

The circa 1925 tenant house is located directly west of the Ruff House. The foundation and structural system are panel-faced concrete block, and the walls of the building are parged with stucco. Asphalt shingles cover the side gabled roof. The building is two bays wide with an offset interior chimney of panel-faced concrete block rising through the ridge line just north of center. Facing east, the façade of the tenant house is marked by two central pivoting six-light windows with wood surrounds and concrete sills. Two doors open into the two bays on either end of the façade. Both are six-paneled wood doors with wood surrounds.

Dating to circa 1925, the three-bay hay barn is situated along the center of the driveway to the north of the house. The poured concrete foundation supports a wood-frame structure clad in circular sawn board-and-batten siding. The side gabled roof with exposed rafter tails is clad in asphalt shingles. The south-facing façade features three door openings. The west side of the south elevation is accessible by a double-leaf sliding vertical board door. Centered above this door is a hinged vertical board hatch. A single-leaf board-and-batten door with a small board-and-batten enclosed window above pierce the central bay. The east bay contains a double-leaf board-and-batten door with strap hinges. Rectangular louvered vents pierce the gable peaks.

The circa 1925 wood-frame tool shed is clad in vertical board siding over a random rubble stone foundation. Standing seam metal covers the front gabled roof. Situated directly east of the hay barn, the tool shed also has a south-facing façade. The building is accessed by only one single-leaf vertical board door that pierces the façade.

Located beside the tool shed, the circa 1925 wash house is a wood frame structure over a random rubble stone foundation. Like those of the hay barn, the walls of the wash house are clad in board-and-batten siding. Asphalt shingles cover the side gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. Two single-leaf vertical board doors pierce the south-facing façade. In addition, this elevation has two window openings. One contains a 6/6 window with wood surround and sill. The other contains a one-light awning window with wood surround and sill. This second window appears to have been cut into the façade at a later date.

The three-bay dairy barn also dates to the 1920s. Located at the northern end of the property, this building faces southeast and is situated at an angle along the north side of the driveway. The barn's wood frame structural system is clad in board-and-batten siding over a parged stone foundation. The side gambrel roof is clad in standing seam metal. The main entry, which comprises the shed-roofed central bay of the façade, is reached by

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an earthen ramp. The entry contains a double-leaf board-and-batten door with strap hinges in a wood surround. The west door is pierced by a single-leaf hatch door. To the east of the entry there is a square window with wood surround in the stone foundation. There is a one-story, one-bay milk house attached to the west bay of the façade. The foundation of the milk house is random rubble stone with a wood frame structural system. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The milk house is accessible by one single-leaf paneled door. Beside the door there is one fixed 6-light window with wood surround and sill.

West of the dairy barn there is a circa 1930 three-bay tractor shed. The wood frame building is clad in board-and-batten siding. Sheet asphalt covers the shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The façade, which faces southeast, is primarily composed of a triple-leaf sliding door. Two of the leaves are board-and-batten, while the third is vertical board. There is one single-leaf vertical board door on the east side of the façade.

The circa 1980 shed is situated to the southwest of the tractor shed and at the western end of the driveway. The wood frame building is clad in metal siding below a front-gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The façade faces southeast and is pierced by a double-leaf metal door.

The remaining outbuilding faces south and is situated just south of the metal shed at the western end of the driveway. This circa 1925 machine shed is a one-story wood-frame structure clad in circular sawn weatherboard. The foundation is panel-faced concrete block. Standing seam metal covers the shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. One double-leaf vertical board door pierces the façade.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates ca. 1899, 1945 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca. 1899, ca. 1920, ca. 1930

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Seymour Ruff House, constructed circa 1899 at 9000 Church Lane, is significant to the late 19th century history of Randallstown, a small crossroads community established in the first half of the 18th century along Liberty Road. In the mid-1800s, the roughly three-and-a-half acres of land at the northwest corner of Church Lane and McDonogh Road was part of a larger farm improved with other buildings. In 1898, J. Henry Klohr subdivided the farm and sold the three-and-a-half acres to his son-in-law, Seymour Ruff, for \$500. At this time, Seymour and Wilhelmina Ruff built the Queen Anne house. The land surrounding the Seymour Ruff House reflects the late-19th and early 20th century development of the small town.

HISTORY

John and Christopher Randall founded Randallstown in the first half of the 18th century at the intersection of Soldiers Delight Rolling Road and Court Road. Dating to the 1730s, Court Road connected settlements along the Patapsco River with Joppa, the original Baltimore County seat located on the Big Gunpowder River. Sections of Court Road in the eastern part of the county are known as Joppa Road. As one of the earliest roads in Baltimore County, Court Road played an important role in its settlement patterns. Soldiers Delight Road ran from Baltimore in a northwesterly direction toward Soldiers Delight, near the county line. The development of the turnpike system in the early 19th century could possibly have resulted in greater travel along Court Road. Increased travel, however, meant that Court Road would need a greater amount of regular maintenance. By the mid-19th century, it had fallen into disrepair and was desired by the county government to be replaced by other roads that would conceivably better serve the county's growing rural population.¹

By this time, the community of Randallstown had developed into a small residential and commercial center. By 1850, there were fewer than 50 residents, two stores, and a tavern in the small town. Most of the residential buildings were constructed along Liberty Road, but a few dwellings were built on roads that intersected Liberty.

¹ Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), pp. 136, 309; see also J. C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore from Original Surveys* (Baltimore: James M. Stephens, 1850), n.p.; and William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 15 (1920): pp. 208-213; and Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), p. 172.

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Many of these were buildings associated not with the commercial center of Randallstown, but rather with the agricultural activity on the town's perimeter. In 1853, David Jean purchased 308 acres of land comprising parts of four different tracts, including those known as "Jeopardy," "Addition to Jeopardy," "Level Union," and "Fells Forest," for \$6,165. One of those tracts contained acreage at the northwest corner of Church Lane and McDonogh Road. The Jean family then developed the property as a farm.

The Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike Company incorporated in 1860 after two failed attempts to organize a company that would be able to improve the conditions of the existing Liberty Road. By the early 1800s, Soldiers Delight Road became known as Liberty Road, for it led to Libertytown in eastern Frederick County. The first half of the 19th century saw increased use of Liberty Road as settlements spread out in all directions from Baltimore. By mid-century, it had fallen into disrepair. As a result, citizens from many communities along Liberty Road saw the need for a company or organization to better the road's condition. The first petition was presented to the state legislature in 1843. Seven years later, after the first attempt failed, citizens presented another petition. Although the second petition resulted in the passage of an act for the incorporation of a turnpike company, no action was taken. The second district waited another eleven years before the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike Company organized in 1860 to remedy the situation of a nearly impassable road.²

Successful completion of the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike in the mid-1860s resulted in a much faster trip to Baltimore from Randallstown and other towns to the west. Contemporary accounts indicate that improvement of the road enabled the communities to the northwest of Baltimore to become more cosmopolitan. At the very least, the completion of the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike led to increased travel through Randallstown and nearby communities, allowing a greater diffusion of cultural influences throughout the western part of the county.³

By the late 1870s, the once modest community of Randallstown grew to nearly twice its size of thirty years earlier. By 1877, the population had expanded to nearly 75 people. The services of a post office, school, three churches and three stores enabled the residents to maintain a certain degree of self-sufficiency and independence from the neighboring towns of Rockdale to the east and Harrisonville to the west. The 1877 county atlas shows hints that the community was slated for further growth. In addition to the residential and commercial structures that were located along the turnpike, there were several houses accessed by unimproved roads. As the town continued to grow, these roads would most likely be slated for improvement as the town's population increased.

² William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County* (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978), p. 28.

³ Hollifield, p. 28.

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Having owned the land since 1853, David and Ella Jean sold the property at 9000 Church Lane in 1885 to John Henry Klohr for \$5,000. Three years later, Klohr subdivided the land and sold a portion of it to Seymour Ruff. While learning the masonry trade in the 1870s and 1880s, Seymour Ruff boarded with the Klohr family. Later, he married J. Henry Klohr's daughter, Wilhelmina. At first, the couple resided with her parents until they purchased the land at 9000 Church Lane. Deeds do not indicate whether or not the land was improved at the time of sale. Nevertheless, Seymour and Wilhelmina Ruff were responsible for building the Queen Anne house, and, over the next thirty years seven buildings were added to the property.⁴

The Seymour Ruff House was constructed at the height of Randallstown's settlement and is well representative of the type and style of house built throughout the country in the late 19th century. The fully developed Queen Anne form and elements suggest that the builder was a member of the rural community's upper middle class. The Queen Anne style originated in England with the work of Scottish architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912). The eclectic movement focused on the free form, melding elements of the Classical, Tudor, and Flemish styles of architecture.⁵ Although high style buildings featured a variety of roof forms, projecting oriel bays, colored glass windows and turrets, the style also featured detailed porches, cut-out brackets designs, patterned shingles and spindles⁶. In America, the style was greatly popularized after the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Technological advancements in the realm of woodworking enabled craftsmen to create decorative interior and exterior forms that had, up to the late 19th century, been cost-prohibitive for many builders. Thus, this blending of cultural exposure and increased mechanization meant that a greater number of middle-class people could construct highly stylistic Queen Anne houses. In the 1890s and early 1900s, the use of load-bearing masonry construction for the first story of Queen Anne buildings was very popular, for it provided a greater variation in surface quality and texture, which proponents of the style found desirable.

The Seymour Ruff House displays many of these representative Queen Anne elements. The first story, including the wrap-around porch, is load-bearing stone masonry construction. Since Seymour Ruff was a stonemason, he might therefore have been the mason who completed this portion of the building. The second story features wood shingles of three different shapes arranged in decorative patterns. Delicate Tuscan columns, which are the only Classically inspired aspect of the house, support the porch roof. All of these features indicate that the house was one of the most impressive residential buildings in Randallstown.⁷

All but one of the outbuildings that accompany the Seymour Ruff House help to maintain it's architectural integrity and the setting and feeling of the property as a dairy farm. Seven outbuildings were constructed in the 1920s and all are wood frame construction and most are clad in board-and-batten or flush vertical boards

⁴ Beryl Frank, "Stone Mason Built Home, Offices, Churches Here," 9000 Church Lane Vertical Files, Baltimore County Office of Planning, Towson, MD, np.

⁵ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Holt and Co., Inc, 1994), pp. 154-155.

⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), pp. 263-214.

⁷ Beryl Frank, np.

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The Ruffs became one of Randallstown's most influential families in the first half of the 20th century. The owner of the masonry contracting firm that presumably constructed the local community building, Ruff was responsible for the purchase and subdivision of several properties along the north side of Liberty Road south of its intersection with McDonogh Road. The resulting residential development, dating to the 1920s, was known as Fieldstone. In addition, the second generation of the Ruff family was responsible for the construction of the town's stone school building in 1910. John Ruff, who was also involved in his father's masonry firm, acknowledged the inadequacy of the town's existing school building and volunteered to construct a new one. In addition, it was he who served as the president of the Randallstown Bank from 1934 through the 1950s.⁸

Seymour Ruff retained possession of the farm until his death in 1943. At this time, his children inherited most of his financial holdings. The property at 9000 Church Lane was slated for liquidation and in January 1945, the executors of his will sold the property to Marjorie Stanfield and Hubert Harker, who were Ruff's descendants and the trustees of his estate. Until recently, the property had remained in the Stanfield family. The house has retained its domestic status. It is, however, no longer a single-family residence. It is now used as a home for senior citizens. Since the 1970s, a non-contributing metal shed has been added to the property.

Chain of Title:

February 14, 1853:	Elizabeth Menear, widow of George Menear, and Mary Albaugh, his sister to David Jean Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 4 Folio 368
January 20, 1881:	David E. Jean and Ella S. Jean, wife, to William Boggs Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 120 Folio 298
January 20, 1881:	William Boggs and Annie M. Boggs to David S. Jean Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 120 Folio 299
June 19, 1885:	David E. Jean and Ella S. Jean, wife, to John Henry Klohr Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 146 Folio 532
July 23, 1898:	J. Henry Klohr and Elizabeth Klohr, wife, to Seymour Ruff Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 231 Folio 467
January 22, 1945:	Hubert H. Harker, executor of the will of Seymour Ruff, to Marjorie R. Stanfield and Hubert H. Harker, trustees

⁸ Jesse Choate Phillips, "Recollections of Randallstown," *History Trails* 13 (Winter 1978-1979), p. 6.

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Of Seymour Ruff
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 1379 Folio 454

August 3, 1959: Majorie R. Stanfield and Edward F. Stanfield, husband, to Lillian A. Kelly
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 3629 Folio 395

August 3, 1959: Lillian A. Kelly to Edward F. Stanfield and Marjorie Ruff Stanfield, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 3629 Folio 397

November 19, 1996: Marjorie R. Stanfield, personal representative for the estate of Edward F. Stanfield, to Edward F. Stanfield, Jr.
And Richard R. Stanfield, trustees
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 11939 Folio 159

September 20, 1999: Edward F. Stanfield, Jr., and Richard R. Stanfield, trustees under the will of Edward F. Stanfield and personal
representatives for the estate of Marjorie R. Stanfield, to Edward F. Stanfield, Jr. and Richard R. Stanfield
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 14093 Folio 626

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Atlas of Baltimore County. Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley Co., 1915.

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Holt and Co., Inc, 1994.

Frank, Beryl. "Stone Mason Built Home, Offices, Churches Here." 9000 Church Lane Vertical Files. Baltimore County Office of Planning. Towson, MD.

Hollifield, William. *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County*. Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society. 1978.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3.64

Acreage of historical setting 3.64

Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1899, the Seymour Ruff House has been associated with the 3.64 acres known as parcel 665 and located on grid 8, map 77 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L. V. Trieschmann, A. L. McDonald, and J. J. Bunting, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	22 September 2000
street & number	1121 5 th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA 2900

Seymour-Ruff House, 9000 Church Lane, Randallstown
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

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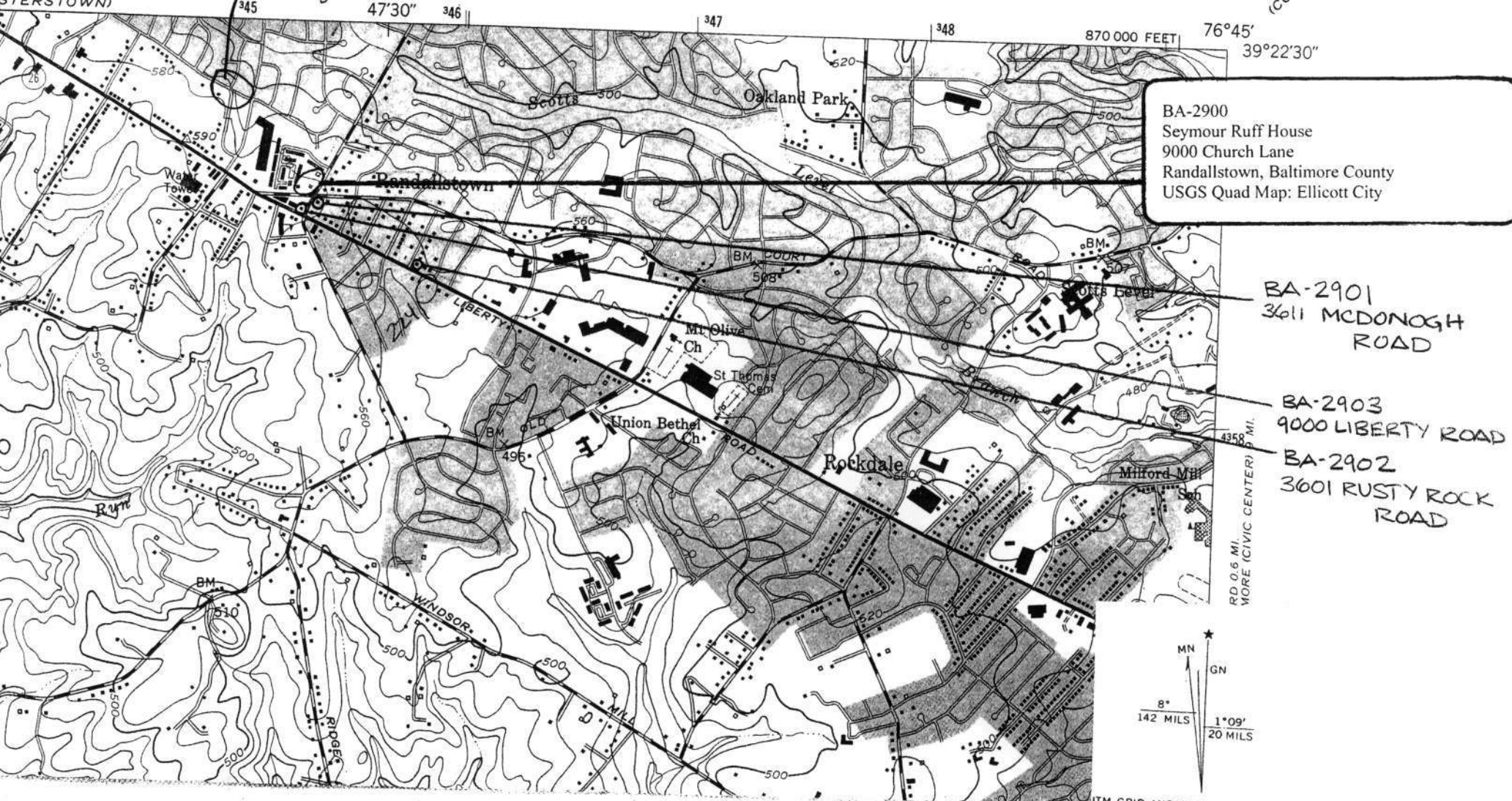
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ELLICOTT CITY QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5662 I NW
(COCKEYSVILLE)

5662 IV NE
(STERSTOWN)





BA-2900

9000 Church Lane, Randallstown

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

South elevation (Facade), looking north

1 of 8



BA-2900

9000 Church Lane, Randallstown

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Southeast corner, looking northwest

2 of 8



BA-2900

9000 Church Lane, Randallstown

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

North elevation, looking south

30F8



BA-2900

9000 Church Lane, Randallstown

Baltimore County

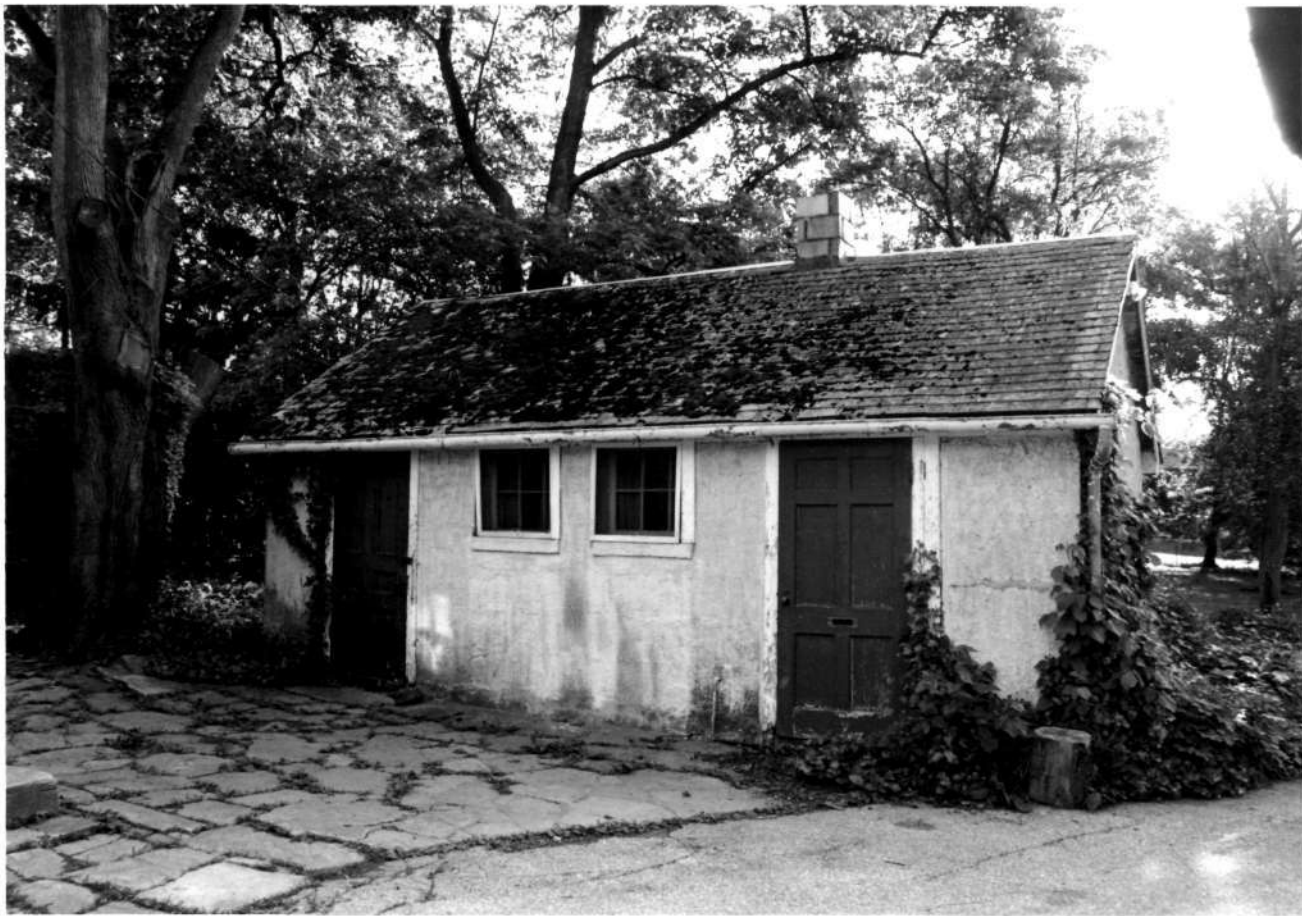
Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, looking southeast

4 of 8



BA-2900

9000 Church Lane, Randallstown
Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Tenant House, northeast corner, looking southwest

50f8



BA-2900
9000 Church Lane, Randallstown
Baltimore County
Traceries
5/00
MD SHPO

View northwest of Barn (right), Tractor Shed (center),
and non-contributing shed (left); all southeast
elevations 60-80



BA-2900

9000 Church Lane, Randallstown

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

View southeast of Tool Shed (right) and Wash
House (left); northwest corner of both
7 of 8



BA-2900

9000 Church Lane, Randallstown

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

View northeast of Hay Barn (right: southwest corner),
Tractor Shed (center: southwest elevation), and
Machine Shed (left: south elevation) 8 of 8